THE

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No.* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

For the Sanitary Commission Bulletin.

STARVED TO DEATH!

Suggested by the remark of a mother, one of whose sons had died of starvation in a rebel prison; "I hardly expected my boys would return to me unharmed, but I never dreamed one would be *starved to death.*"

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

Above me, soft'ning April skies;
And all around, the tender grass,
With slight green arms that eager rise
To catch the sunbeams as they pass;
And just below, the rippling brook,
With pulses throbbing low and deep,
While birds and flowers and mossy nook,
All mem'ries of my darling keep.

Within, upon my pictured wall,
One brow is fairer than the rest;
Ah, me! it seems at yester's call,
His head was pillowed on my breast.
His every curl some gold had caught,
The sweets of flowers were in his breath;
In all my life he was inwrought,
And now, to know he *starved to death!*

That he was brave you well may know,
No heart more loyal, true and leal,
Among the first of all to go
And bare his breast to rebel steel.
And when he in his armor stood,
The bravest of them all, one saith:
"Virginia's soil may drink his blood,"
But none, "your boy will *starve to death!*"

Full well I knew 'mid shot and shell
And clash of sabres he would stand;
But He, who doeth all things well,
Might shield him with His loving hand.
But if he fell! I could not bear
Within my heart a place for this!
To see no more his forehead fair,
Or nevermore his lips to kiss.

Still, should it be my woman's part
To see my bliss in ruins lie,
For my *loved country*, e'en my heart
Could bear for *him* to die,
If he, as patriots, should fall
With victory flashing in his eye,
His spirit leaping at the call
To join the ranks of souls on high.

For every mine must yield its gold,
From every hearth some incense rise,
I gave the best of all my fold—
My boy—a country-sacrifice!
But, God! I never thought to know,
With hunger weakening every breath,
By squalid want and torture slow,
My boy would ever starve to death!

Hilldale Farm, near Ludlowville,
Tompkins County, New York, April, 1865.

LETTER FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

BY J. W. PAGE, M.D.

March 19, 1865.

I enclose to you some of the notes received from my brother, in charge of the Relief Corps at the front, and dated respectively the 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. Several of these should have gone forward with the lists of wounded I have already forwarded; but the early hour and hurry of my departure for Moorehead, on the day of my last communication, occasioned their oversight, and I was surprised to find them still lying on my table.

These notes, jotted down on the field, tell in their style, as well as in their narra-

tive, the yeoman service which our Relief Corps has rendered thus far in a campaign in which, perhaps more than in any other of the war, not only the comfort, but the salvation, of our sick and wounded depended on the extraneous Relief of the Sanitary Commission at *the right time* and the *right place*. The railroad construction has progressed *pari passu* with the army, but five or seven miles in the rear. Our chief supply tent was at the terminus of the railroad in season to receive, and shelter, and provide for the first instalment of the wounded from the battle field; while our Relief agents were extending the needed relief to the field hospitals along our extended battle line. The reconstruction of the railroad, employing an army of two thousand constructionists, building wharves and depots, laying tracks and transporting material therefor, has been going on at the same time with the transportation of thirty thousand troops, with all the *impedimenta* of modern warfare, directly into the enemy's country, equipped and appointed for an immediate battle with an army of the enemy equal in numbers. Yet all this herculean work has been done with *four* wheezy engines and a correspondingly insufficient provision of truck and box cars. I question whether such a brilliant feat of railroading, all things considered, has ever been accomplished since the commencement of this war, of which railroading has been such a novel and important military element. It is a railroad victory which adds as much lustre to the genius and energy of Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, as does the battle of Kinston to the military reputation of our successful generals. These allusions would be episodical, were they not intended to draw your attention to the long intervals which must necessarily happen between the arrivals of trains on a road so illy provided with rolling stock, and so enormously taxed beyond its reasonable capacity. A long line of railroad, constantly advancing its terminus into a wild and swampy country, where our sick and wounded must meet it at unheralded hours, and await on the damp ground, through rain and shine, or enveloped in the swamp fogs of the chilly nights, with only the little covering and scanty comforts that could be brought for six miles over horrible roads, in overloaded ambulances, from destitute field hospitals and await, through these cheerless hours, the unfrequent trains. We have had floods of rain; and an ambulance travelling over the deeply gullied roads would tax the endurance of *well* men. You can imagine, then, the condition of our sick and wounded after six miles of such rough jolting; and you can imagine, perhaps better than I can describe, the full measure of their satisfaction, when, instead of being dumped on the cold, wet ground, to await, chilled and hungry, the arrival of the cars, they found, ready for their reception, our spacious tents, emblazoned in front, so that "he that runs may read," with the full name of our glorious old Commission, and provided within with every comfort for the outer and the inner man. Soft beds of quilts, laid on clean straw—warm blankets—rich soups, with Boston crackers—hot coffee and tea, gentle attendance and good cheer, and the assurance of the same comforts being transferred to the cars for their transportation to Newbern. The luxury of being the instrument in affording such relief was new to my brother, and to some of the improvised corps of assistants, and stimulated them to exertions too strained and continuous for their own safety; so that I have relieved them in a measure, by forwarding, in charge of supplies, the volunteer but temporary aid of several young gentlemen in the Department, whose truthful natures and warm sympathies I had learned by previous acquaintance to appreciate. The number and character of these offers from young men long associated with this Department in military and civil positions, and their proffered willingness to serve the Commission at the front, at the very time when the drizzling spring rains and the booming of the distant cannon told them plainly that such a campaign was no child's play, have illustrated, with gratifying clearness, the deep hold which the Sanitary Commission has already gained on the affections of the generous youths of our land, whose characters are being moulded on the gigantic occurrences now transpiring, and forming the history of their country. I had anticipated the usual proffer of battle-field aid from "our friends over the way" of the Christian Commission, as in days gone by. I had received instructions to accept such proffered aid on the field, and to supply and treat the delegates as our own Relief agents; and my experience in South Carolina, and in previous campaigns in this Department, had led me to place a high estimate on the value of such relief aid; and I had instructed my

brother, if such relief was proferred to accept and treat it in accordance with the estimate I had entertained of its value. No proffer, however, was made by the delegates of the Christian Commission, though several of them were here, and several new ones appeared on the ground about the time and since our active campaign began. I understand from one of their number, that several of the new ones left, during the week of the fight, for other localities, as Wilmington and Plymouth, &c. None of them, however, were on the field, nor have been to the front; unless I except a *quasi* delegate, who appeared after the fight, penny-a-lining items for the local newspaper. This avoidance of the field, at the time of active operations, and when our soldiers are breasting the deadly fire of the enemy, leads me to suppose there may have been some change in the *programme* of the Christian Commission, of which, from my long absence from our northern centres of action, I have not been made aware. From previous experience, I had reckoned on their co-operation, and its failure compelled me, at a late hour, to improvise a supplementary Relief corps from the ardent and generous materials I have previously alluded to. My previous acquaintance with the self-denial and usefulness of the delegates of the Christian Commission at such times as these, would lead me to think any such fundamental change in the objects of their mission an unfortunate one, as I cannot see any corresponding compensation to the service.

I returned from the front on Wednesday, the 15th, leaving our Sanitary depot and corps at Dow's Station, then the terminus of the railroad, about 8 miles from Kinston, and from which point our stores radiated to the different hospitals and encampments of our large army. The corps and division wagons were constantly arriving at and departing from that point with army stores, and every facility for transportation was furnished us. From the moment of the arrival of our stores and the establishment of the Sanitary depot where the hospital trains must meet the terminus of the railroad, an order was issued from the headquarters of General Palmer to the Quartermasters of his division to furnish all the transportation we might need in forwarding our relief to any portion of the field. Our Depot has kept pace with the railroad. It has been a moving hospital, meeting the sick and wounded always at the point where the long weary hours of detention would have been painful and dreary but for the comforts provided for them by the agents of our Commission there. The long list of wounded which I have forwarded you were all the recipients of our care at that point, and their railroad wants provided for until they should arrive at the doors of the general hospital in Newbern.

I spent one day in visiting the Division headquarters along the extensive line of our new position, and the hospitals in the field, witnessing the elation of our gallant troops, and the burial of a multitude of rebel hopes.

The earthworks thrown up by our troops under fire, and begun with the use of tin cups and shingles, instead of the pick-axe and spade, are a wonderful monument of the daring and efficiency of our veteran troops. Though the work of a couple of hours, they are as extensive and strong as the original defences of Newbern, on which the rebels had labored for weeks. This was especially observant on the right of our line, in front of the old 9th New Jersey, of Burnside fame, and the 132d New York, whose valor has so often and so stubbornly held our outposts against the assaults of the enemy. These regiments, with the rest of the division of General Palmer, held the extreme right of our line, which the enemy assailed vigorously on the first day's fight, with their heavy artillery in exact range of the Division Headquarters, but relinquished the attack for the desperate onset they made on the left, in which they were at last so severely punished.

Our sanitary stores had reached the Division in quantity, and were stacked under guard. Mr. Perry, our Relief Agent, did some hard horse-back riding, and severe and prolonged labors, in conducting our wagons over miles of muddy and deeply gullied and rough corduroy roads. I saw the captains of two companies of cavalry, long celebrated in this Department for their vigor and daring, now, when under orders to move forward, appeal to these stores for vegetables for their men, and themselves count out the onions, that they might be sure every man should get one. These vegetables are more prized at such a time by these men than would be the choicest tropical fruits.

On the advance of the army from the battle field, I accompanied it to Kinston, passing one night at the new encampment opposite the town, and in the morning visit-

ing the town itself. The rebel works on both sides of the river are of the strongest description of earth works, and well manned would have presented a formidable obstacle to our advance; but our stout fighting in front, and the fear of danger in their rear, compelled them to abandon these works.

I returned to Newbern via "Dover Station," to which point our depot had advanced, and after a splashing ride of ten miles on horseback, as many more by cars, three miles on foot, and five on a hand-car, arrived here at dusk. Crowds of soldiers have been passing up to the front, and everything indicates operations on a large scale.

I received a telegram from Dr. Agnew on my return, and took the first train for Morehead City, where I met him on the transport steamer *Chase*, with a full cargo of stores for the Commission. The limited capacity of the railroad, already overtaxed, forbade the landing of stores at the wharf. Dr. Agnew placed such stores as we needed here on board a provisionary schooner, some four or five hundred barrels in bulk, which I have made arrangements to transport to Newbern by water. The next day Dr. Agnew took the rest of the steamer's cargo to Wilmington, for the relief of our liberated Union prisoners, and on his return will discharge what may remain at Morehead for the campaign on this line.

I was at Wilmington the day after its capture, having run down with Generals Palmer and Carter and staffs; I met the Sanitary Agent, Mr. Foster, there, preparing for a depot of reception, but at the time destitute of supplies. I should have advised the sending what few stores could then have been spared from this point, had not Mr. Foster informed me that he had eleven days before, made full requisitions on the central depot at New York, and was daily expecting ample stores. The condition of such of our returned prisoners as I then saw was pitiable beyond expression, and the evidences of the barbarity of the rebel leaders was most damnable. The filth, squalor, emaciation, idiocy, and insanity of those who survived their infernal treatment, prepared me to witness the sight of the charred remains of those whom the rebels burned on evacuating the city; telling the poor, bed-ridden victims of their cruelty "if they would not get out and follow their army, they would *scorch* them out," and carried out their devilish threat by setting fire to one end of the building!

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM. IN THE FIELD, SIX MILES FROM COVE CREEK, N C., *March* 11, 1865.

I have just returned from a visit to the Division Hospital at the front. I started in advance of an army wagon, furnished me by the Chief Quartermaster, which I loaded with stores for the front from our depot at this station. I arrived at the hospital, nine miles from this station, at about 3 o'clock this P.M. A portion of the road being almost impassible for man or beast, and so I spent a longer portion of the day on the road than I otherwise would; but I met Dr. Rice at the hospital, and found him making his preparations for breaking up his hospital at that point, and preparing for a forward movement toward Kinston. I learned that the rebels had burnt their iron clad ram and the bridge across the Neuse river at Kinston; also that they were retreating toward Goldsboro'. They retreated from our front, taking only such of their wounded as they thought likely to survive their injuries, leaving the worst cases and the dead for our forces to bury and otherwise care for. On my return to camp I found that Mr. Perry had obtained the enclosed list of wounded men from the front, whom he had cared for and seen properly and comfortably provided with blankets, and had a rich beef soup made of the beef stock furnished by the Commission, and every one had a tin cupful before being placed on the cars, after which he gave each one a cup of hot coffee and crackers. I also called on my return from the front at the hospital at Gum Swamp, where I found Dr. Weaver in charge, having seven wounded men from the front, and wishing for some relief, which was afforded him immediately, as he came to the depot, and I supplied his immediate wants from the stores of the Commission. To-night I go to bed for the first time since I came out here before two o'clock at night.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM., IN THE FIELD, 6 MILES FROM COVE CREEK, N. C., *March* 12, 1865.

I wrote to you yesterday morning, quite early, a hasty note, which I forwarded by Dr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, 123d Indiana Vols., in charge of about thirty wounded and some 20 sick soldiers from the front.

I had on that day visited, in company with Captain Kimball, Chief Quartermaster, the headquarters of General Palmer, which is at the right of the line of defences. We

left our depot at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived at headquarters about 12 noon. We heard heavy firing all the time, and on arriving near, we learned that the rebels, under Hoke, had made a desperate attempt to flank the left of the line of General Palmer's Division, but were repulsed with a severe loss in killed and wounded, and a few hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, and one of General Hoke's aid-de-camps.

While at headquarters a courrier arrived with a message from General Cox, commanding the 1st Division of the 23d Army Corps, saying that couriers had arrived at his (Cox's) headquarters, bringing intelligence from General Couch, commanding 2d Division of the 23d Corps, that he was at that time at Beaver Dam, moving from Wilmington on to Kinston. This intelligence was received with a hearty welcome, and doubled the assurance of the capture or annihilation of the rebel force so desperately struggling to break through our lines, if they did not retreat.

I learned also that our loss during the day in killed and wounded, was not near as much as that of the enemy. The force opposed to us on our front, amounted to about 20,000, commanded by the rebel Generals Hoke, D. H. Hill, and S. P. Lee, well known in this region from his having made several unsuccessful attempts to drive the "hated Yankees" from Newbern. Seven consecutive charges were made on the fortifications at the right of the line, commanded by General Palmer. Every attack was repulsed with as much determination as it was made, and the rebels were obliged to retreat. At the last attack a portion of one rebel brigade was captured by our forces, which will partly compensate for the loss of one regiment, captured by them yesterday forenoon, that is as far as numbers of prisoners are concerned.

I also visited the division hospital, with Dr. P. B. Rice, the Division Surgeon. I met here Dr. Whitney, of the 18th Wisconsin Vols., and Drs. Whittier, 23d Mass. Vols., Holcomb, Surgeon, and Cowles, Assistant Surgeon 15th Conn. Vols., busily attending to the wounded as fast as they were brought in from the field of action.

Here I obtained from Dr. Rice a memorandum of what stores he was in pressing need; and as transportation is very limited to the front, and the roads in such a condition as to enable but about 1,200 or 1,500 lbs of stores to be transported by one six mule team, I made the assortment to comprise the greatest variety possible, as you will see by a memorandum copy of the issues of to-day, which I send you, as follows:—100 handkerchiefs, 50 towels, 120 pairs socks, 96 cans condensed milk, 48 lbs. farina, 40 corn starch, 60 tomatoes, 60 beef-stock, 1 bbl. dried apples, 25 lbs. white sugar, 1 box lint, 1 bed tick, 1 bbl. old linen, 24 btls. whiskey, 2 bbls. crackers, 1 bbl. onions. Captain Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of this division, has promised me one army wagon to-morrow morning, which I shall load and send forward, and see that they reach their destination as soon as possible.

At 10 o'clock, P.M., I sent Mr. Perry with relief supplies to the division hospital at "Gum Swamp," 5 miles further up the road.

I have thus far obtained all the names of the wounded sent to this station, except some who have been sent to the general hospital at Newbern, via the county road to Cove Creek, in ambulances, passing a mile or more at the right of this station, and at times when I have not been apprised of the fact until too late to get the names; at any rate, I have sent you nearly all the names thus far of the wounded, to this date; with the nature and region of the wound, and the missile with which it was inflicted.

I have also attended to the placing these men on the cars, and supplying them with the necessary articles for their comfort during the transportation to Newbern general hospital; and many have been the heartfelt expressions of gratitude towards the Commission for the attention paid to them in their suffering. I have made long day's work for the time I have been here. Last night I was among the wounded all night, going to bed about 3 o'clock this morning; so it has been all along. I am not unwilling to sacrifice my own comfort for the relief of our gallant boys, who have fought so bravely and been the unfortunate ones to stop the deadly bullet of the rebel minions.

I shall write to you again to-morrow evening, and give you all the particulars I can obtain of the condition of affairs here and at the front.

This morning comes out clear and cool. The first pleasant day from the time that we established our depot at this point. I have called on the Quartermaster of the 1st Division of the 23d Army Corps, and made arrangements to send a load of sanitary

stores to Dr. Spurrier, Surgeon-in-Charge of that division.

I have visited the Division Hospital, 1st Division, District of Beaufort, at Gum Swamp, and furnished them with relief from our stores. Dr. Weaver, the Surgeon-in-Charge, has since called at our depot, and says he shall send all the wounded forward to-night to this station, to be sent to the general hospital at Newbern, and I have had made provision for their accommodation under shelter, until they can be forwarded.

We have heard some artillery firing in the direction of Kinston, at intervals during the forenoon, and couriers who arrive from the front, say that the rebels have destroyed a portion of the bridge across the river at Kinston, and are retreating towards Goldsboro', destroying the railroad as they go.

I also learn that General Couch's Division of the 23d Army Corps, from Wilmington, has formed a junction with the left of our line, in the rear of Kinston.

This forenoon, 260 rebel prisoners including one Lieutenant Colonel, and several other officers, were brought here under a strong guard from the front, to be taken to Newbern by railroad. Your visit to our station to-day, gave you the opportunity of seeing the condition of affairs at our depot.

I have to-night, at 11 o'clock, received a communication from Dr. Weaver, asking me to aid him in getting the wounded from Gum Swamp Station to Newbern general hospital; I have seen the conductor of the train, and he has promised to stop a car at a point three miles this side of the Swamp, and have them taken on and forwarded.

These wounded men, some 12 or 13 in all, have twice been started for this station in ambulances, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, were unable to proceed, and returned to the hospital; but to-night they have come from the main road across a new road to the railroad, at which point I have made arrangements to take them on the cars.

The addition of Mr. Rand to our present relief corps, in the field, has come just in the right time, as Mr. Perry and I have been taxed pretty severely, having been at work day and night for three days, and his arrival relieved us of a portion of the duty.

March 13, 1 *o'clock, A.M.*

The cars have just arrived from Newbern, heavily loaded with rations and pontoon bridges. I have seen the conductor, and made arrangements to take these men on the train, as they return to Newbern. At 5 o'clock the train started down the track, and when they arrived at our depot I supplied them with relief, and having had them all comfortably arranged in the cars, and seen them start off, properly cared for, and under the charge of Acting Hospital Steward ——, of the 132d N. Y. Vols., I went to our tent and lay down for an hour or two; after this short rest, I procured a six mule team from the quarter-master, and loaded it with an assortment of sanitary stores, and sent Mr. Perry in charge of it to the 1st Division, 23d Army Corps, Dr. Spurrier Surgeon-in-Charge. He left our depot at 11 o'clock, A.M. During the remainder of the day I was at the depot, making arrangements to move the tent and stores five miles further up the railroad, to Dover Station, and issuing a few minor articles of relief such as paper, envelopes, socks, shirts, &c., to some of the sick in the field relief hospital at this station. During the day I had some 100 letters left with me at the tent, to forward by mail, and as we have no mail carrier at this station, will it not be possible to make some arrangement by which we can have a mail-bag left with us each day, and forward these soldiers' letters to Newbern postoffice each day, as they accumulate. I think it will be a much needed service rendered by the Commission if it can be so arranged.

I have this evening made preparations, and packed our stores ready to strike the tent for removal just as soon as we can obtain transportation, which our quartermaster at this station informs me will be to-night or to-morrow morning.

Mr. Perry returned from the front at 11 o'clock, P.M., having walked some 12 miles, there being no means of transportation. He says that the division at the front will advance to-morrow morning some five miles nearer to Kinston, to await the arrival of the pontoon train, and then cross the Neuse at some point near, and occupy Kinston.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM.
IN THE FIELD, DOVER STATION, N. C.
March 14, 1865.

I have, as you will see, by the date of this letter, removed our depot some three miles nearer to the front; this being the terminus of the railroad to-day.

I took down our tent, and with the assistance of men from the quartermaster's guard, placed all our stores on the cars by

12 o'clock, M., when the train was backed six miles down the track to Cove Creek to obtain water for the engine, which being rather a slow process, we were at 3 o'clock again under headway for our new position at this station, where we arrived at five o'clock, P.M.

While Mr. Perry superintended the discharging of the stores from the cars, I proceeded to find a location in which to again set our tent which should be convenient to transportation, both by railroad and wagons. Having found a good location I had the tent set and the goods stowed away inside. Fortunately we had a fine day, and although it was well along into the evening, we succeeded in storing everything at about dark.

On my arrival at this station I found an ambulance train loaded with the wounded, sent in here this forenoon, with about eighty wounded soldiers from the Front Division Hospital 1st Div. 23d A. C. There were many very severely wounded cases among them, and as they had nothing to eat since morning, I immediately took a barrel of crackers from the cars and distributed them among all. This done, I consulted the surgeons in charge of them, Dr. Wilson, 123d Ind., and Dr. Garwood, as to what relief we could furnish to these men from the stores of the Commission. I learned from them that the most immediate want was blankets and stimulants while on the cars between here and Newbern, whither they were being taken to the General Hospital. As the men were placed on the cars each one was supplied with an extra blanket. I also sent candles, lanterns and stimulants to the surgeons to use in the transportation to Newbern, and when the cars left the station all were provided for and made comfortable.

Just before the cars left I learned that there were several very sick men from the 3d Div. (Couch's) of the 23d A. C., who had been sent in from the front and placed in an old house near our quarters. I immediately went to the house, and there I found twenty-three men, lying on the floor, some without and some with blankets, without any attendant whatever. They told me that they were left there this forenoon, and some of them had nothing to eat or drink since they left their hospital this morning. I went to our tent, had some hot coffee prepared for them, and took a pailful of crackers and carried them to these men, also took blankets to cover those who had none. I found here one case of measles, three very sick of typhoid fever, two who were completely paralyzed and unable to even turn over without help, and the remainder were cases of remittent fever and diarrhœa or rheumatism. I had them all properly cared for according to my best judgment, and left them to sleep or rest, intending to call at 11 o'clock and see them again before I went to bed, as I did, when I found some sleeping quietly, while others too sick to rest or sleep on so hard a bed without some medical assistance or medicine. I again supplied them with good drinking water, and fixed each one anew in his bed, and bade them good night, promising to see them early in the morning, and to make arrangements to send them to Newbern by the first train of cars. This quieted their fears of being left here to take care of themselves; and they all thanked me for my attention to them, and seemed to feel as though they had one friend, (the Sanitary Commission), so I heard one of them say.

I went to our tent, and had just layed down when I heard some one call at our door, to know if we were all asleep.

I turned out and found it was Asssistant Surgeon Platt, of the 140th Ohio Volunteers, who had been detailed to come in from the front to attend to these poor fellows, and ship them to Newbern immediately. He thanked me very kindly in the name of his Division Surgeon for the attention I had paid to them, and after going with him again through this house and learning that nothing more could be done for them at present than I had already done, I left him, and went to bed at nearly 1 o'clock on the morning of March 15th.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SAN. COM. IN THE FIELD,
AT DOVER STATION, NEAR KINSTON,
March 15, 1865.

This morning is clear and fine. I have been engaged in assorting our stores and arranging them in our tent. I also have had a rich soup made for the sick men spoken of in my letter of last night. I also had each man furnished with soap, towels and water, or had them washed, and gave them a clean suit of under-clothing, after which they all seemed to feel very much better, and were ready to be put on the cars for transportation to the General Hospital at Newbern.

During the forenoon, Chaplain Bayles, of 16th Kentucky Vols., in charge of the Corps Hospital 3d Div. 23d A. C., to which

these men belong, called at the tent, having coming in on purpose for sanitary stores, and on learning what I had done for these men, he thanked me very kindly in behalf of the Division Surgeon, as well as the whole command, saying that he did not know what would have become of the poor fellows, had they not been relieved by the attentions of the previous evening. He also expressed his highest appreciation of the Sanitary Commission, and has offered to assist me in obtaining transportation to the front, by volunteering the services of his train of hospital wagons under his command. I shall try and secure this opportunity to push forward to Kinston immediately.

I have sent a few stores to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division; also, have been able to supply some relief to the needy at this station.

The sick were all sent to Newbern this evening; a list of which I forwarded in my letter of yesterday.

A wounded man from Capt. Graham's company arrived at the tent just at dark, he was dumped on the railroad about a mile from here by the ambulance driver, and obliged to walk here. I received a telegram from Dr. Rice to look out for him and put a bandage on his wound, which I did and kept him in the tent until the cars left. He seemed to suffer some pain from having to walk so long a distance to this station on the railroad.

The wounded man referred to is now in the General Hospital here in Newbern, and is doing well. J. W. P.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

MONTHLY REPORT—NO. X.

Our report for the month of March is 239 packages received, 470 packages distributed. Of these there have been sent to City Point, for the armies operating against Richmond, 357 packages; to Norfolk, Va., 24 packages; to Washington, 1; Newbern, N. C., 10; Beaufort, S. C., 39; New Orleans, 21; Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 1; U. S. Navy, 1; five hospitals in and near New York city, 15; "Special Relief," 1.

Since we last wrote, we have to congratulate our friends upon the capture of Richmond—the capitol of the late Southern Confederacy. The good news, coming to us yesterday, is too recent, the joy and thankfulness too deep for many words, as yet. We meet our friends, we shake hands, we say: "Yes, it is indeed good news—thank God!" That is all. And we try to realize what it means, and why it is that this victory is so much more to us than any other victory, and we look back and count over the battles of the four years, and remember how we felt after each one of them, and feel this to be very different from any of the others. And we wander off into thoughts of peace, of a time when there will be no more fighting, no more prisoners, no more anxiety, of a time when body and spirit can rest from the thought-pressure of physical suffering—how strange!

"I suppose you are very busy so-day, sending off everything," says a voice at our elbow, recalling us from dream-land to the practical realities—the poetical realities often—of No. 10 Cooper Union. "No, not particularly busy just now—we *were* very busy last week and a fortnight ago, shipping supplies to City Point, in anticipation of these battles. More than three-quarters of all we sent off during the past month went there. Here are the invoices of those consignments. Naming only the most important articles, we find 10,020 flannel shirts, 8,129 pairs flannel drawers, 1,994 pairs cotton drawers, 981 pairs of socks, 282 pillows, nearly 200 bed quilts, and 1,200 cans lemonade. Besides these, large quantities of supplies, which we could not furnish, have been purchased and sent from the Central office of the Commission. This morning a telegram from City Points tells us that the store houses of the Commission are full, and that everything is being done for the wounded. It is a great relief to know this. Were it not for the steady work of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, working, as they do, month in and month out, with or without any special excitement, we could never have been so prepared for this emergency, could never have had these supplies on the very spot, and at the very moment when they are so much needed." "And what is your work for this week?" "Our receipts will be larger than usual, they always are after a battle, and we are thankful that it is so. They will keep us busy. We shall also, most probably, make large shipments, but whether to go up the James River to Richmond, or to some point on the coast for Sherman's army, we do not know—have not yet received the requisition from the Central office."

You may have noticed that our distributions for both February and March largely

exceed the receipts for those two months. Owing to the comparative inactivity last winter of the armies at the East, we were able to accumulate a large stock on hand, and it is this reserve stock we are now drawing upon, and which enables us to meet the very heavy demands for this spring's campaign.

How much longer the need for our efforts may continue, we do not yet know. We do know that when the time comes for us to stop working, the Commission will apprise us. Until then we hope the work will not be allowed to slacken.

For the Committee on Correspondence.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, 7 COOPER UNION,
April 4, 1865.

A WEEK IN ANNAPOLIS.

Extracts from the Journal of Mrs. H——, Visiting the Prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 25.

MY DEAR MRS. G.:—The few days we have been here we have been fully occupied in acting as "Hospital Visitors." Perhaps a few incidents, taken from the daily entries in my note book, may give you a better insight into our work.

The very first thing that attracted our notice, the morning after our arrival, was a train of ambulances passing the San. Com. office, carrying the dead to the cemetery. We followed on after them, the bodies in the first and last ambulance are covered with the flag, under whose folds they have so often battled bravely. The ambulances, the guard following the procession, carrying 19 coffins moved on into the Soldiers' Cemetery, and there, with the burial-service said for all, we saw them laid to rest.

It seems to me but right, that on each prisoner's head-board should be inscribed, "STARVED TO DEATH;" that in time to come, Southern chivalry may see and know what they have done.

The remainder of that day we spent at St. John's College Hospital. In the 1st ward we found an old gentleman from Ohio, watching by the bedside of his only child, the last of six, as he said. The rebels captured and murdered his other sons the past summer, and this one was all he had. The boy, though starved, is doing well, probably may live.

In the last arrival came a skeleton-looking boy who seemed to grieve sadly over his younger brother, who died before reaching the cars; he said they had 3 miles to march, his brother was too sick to walk, so he took him upon his back and carried him two miles, when he found that his strength was so entirely gone that he was obliged to lay him down to rest awhile. When he started again, he found he could not move any further, and laid him upon the ground. The boy reached up towards him, put his arms around his neck and died directly, and there he was obliged to leave him, while he tottered on himself to the cars. Steward Newman, of the 5th Michigan cavalry, told us of a father who coming to look for his son, arrived two hours after his death! He was the last of seven sons, who had fallen in the service; four died in rebel prisons, and the fifth soon after he landed.

While Newman was prisoner at Florence, he entered his name in three different squads, that he might draw rations for 3 men,—he was so starved and desperate that he was willing to run the risk of being detected and of receiving 100 lashes, which he knew would be the penalty. At thanksgiving, the rebels found they were tunnelling out somewhere, and because they would not tell, gave them no food for eighty hours.

A little German boy had been so low with scurvy that his palate dropped off. At Anderson he laid for two days beside a dead man that he might draw his rations.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 27.

The more I see of the "Sanitary Home and its working, the more inclined I am to say with a woman from Mass., "that it is the best and noblest institution she ever heard of." She came, a stranger, looking for her boy; was aided in her search, and to-day found his Bible, his father's likeness, and a few other treasures, and then upon the record read his death on the 14th. He was too weak to speak plainly, and so they had not his name correctly, but the articles belonged to him, and that was enough.

Yesterday there were two mothers here, mourning for their dead. One, from New York, had been an inmate of "The Home" for six months, waiting upon her wounded son, a returned prisoner. He was her only child, and yesterday, after so many weeks of suffering and of agony, calmly and gently "slept the sleep that knows no waking." The other, an English woman, from German-

town, Pa., who arrived two hours after her son was buried,—"he was her only son, and she was a widow." She bears it all so beautifully, submitting as only a Christian can. The whole house is interested in her, and her expressions of grateful appreciation of the kindness received through the Sanitary Commission are most touching.

ANNAPOLIS "SANITARY HOME," *March* 29.

Yesterday I had the privilege of assisting in some sanitary work so very gratifying to me, that I cannot but write immediately to tell you of it. Major Howes permitted us to take part in the distribution of sanitary articles, as they are given out at the "College Green Barracks." First in order comes the long line of men, 1,400 in all; each man with his new cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon; they march on to the kitchen window, where each in turn has his cup filled with soup, and receives one-half loaf of bread, and a mess of cabbage. Some few would stop to taste the savory dinner before they wished to move; but the guard or attendants in the kitchen would call out, "Hurry up men, double-quick!" and the loiterer would be reminded that other men wanted dinner; and so they passed on in the same orderly manner coming up in the line to the Sanitary storehouse, where was given to them thread, needles, combs, envelope, with sheet of paper nicely folded in it; towels, soap and water in abundance to be found at the bathing house. They all looked, and I have no doubt, were pleased. Many "thank you's" were said heartily, blended often with more soldier-like phrases, such as "that's bully, just what I was looking for;" and several remarked, "Boys, wouldn't we like the rebs to see this?" "The folks do care for us at home," "Good dessert this!" and so, a hurried, ofttimes merry conversation was kept up with the moving line, such as "Where do you come from, State and corps?" "Old 2d of Pennsylvania." "Ah! all right, that's mine;" or, "Where do you belong, cavalry?" from a lady on my right; if the answer came "Michigan," which it often did, the response would be, "The 1st or 5th is a brave regiment, is it not, and your General (Custer) just as brave?" "That he is lady," from the soldier. And then the lady on my left would enquire, "You are a Yankee boy, I know?" "Yes, Boston, ma'am." Two stalwart looking fellows answered to the query, "California;" a goodly specimen of the country, though now showing rebel care and treatment. One of our valued agents found a few that replied "England," whom he saw in the ranks from his island home. In about two hours, the crowd had all been supplied, and were scattered. As an ending to such a pleasant day's work, I must give you an extract from a note which I have just received from the wife of the Assistant Adjutant General, Mrs. G——, who was one of our party. She says: "Accept my thanks for the agreeable manner in which I spent yesterday morning, and believe me more devotedly the friend of the Sanitary Commission than ever. Heaven prosper the noble work and all who are engaged in it. Its deeds of charity are among the few rays of light which pierce the dark shadows of war. They will ever be a beloved memory, both to recipients and donors."

Mrs. G.'s husband came here a prisoner, wearing some Sanitary clothing, which had reached him in his far-off prison; so she feels the value of this noble work. * * *

A Maryland infantry boy, belonging to the 9th corps, was a prisoner eight months, had had a furlough, and was now back again ready for duty—had asked to be sent front, saying, "The rebels had boarded him eight months, and he was anxious to go back to settle his bill of fare."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 29.

The arrival of a boat with returned prisoners, is the signal for every one to rush to the landing; following the crowd, we came to the wharf just in time to see the unsteady column begin to move from the vessel. On board, the Hospital Band is playing cheerful strains of welcome, and they come ashore to the sound of music.

> "Back to the North where the air is free,
> Back from the land of pain."

Tottering and feeble, bronzed and smoke-blackened, tangled hair and matted beards, some in rebel garb, many barefooted and bareheaded, the majority clothed in shirt and drawers furnished by the Sanitary Commission in Wilmington, a few fortunate possessors of a blanket; this is the walking party, but such walking. It was more than some of them could do to move, and so they gave it up, and as the line of stretcher-bearers followed in their wake, were added to the list.

Sorry plight, for 300 brave men to come from Southern care. They are martyrs for

the nation—patient and uncomplaining. They do not blame the Government. They censure no one. In all the precious lives lost to friends and home, and the wrecks of noble soldiers yet remaining, is not the hand of God seen? The costly offering was asked for and given, that the nation might be saved, and that distant lands might learn to what refinements of cruelty, SLAVERY had educated a people.

In a previous arrival, a man was noticed straining his eyes towards the shore, and as they neared the wharf was among the first to press forward to leave the vessel. He walked along the plank, eagerly looking in the distance, a few feeble steps upon our soil, and then fell dead; his wish gratified—he died at home. When taken to the Hospital they are bathed, hair and beard trimmed, have clean clothes put on them, and are laid on good comfortable beds. When, a few hours later, we saw them, we could not recognize the squalid crowd we had so lately seen. The Sanitary Commission has no nobler, better work carried on than this "Home." From this quiet place will go out an influence to be felt in States, near and remote. Whoever has been here cannot but be a worker for the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

CAIRO, *April* 5, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find copy of letter from Mr. Brown, giving some idea of the condition of our poor soldiers from Andersonville. I trust the shipments already made will relieve them until further shipments can be made.

I have notice of a shipment from Detroit, also from Milwaukee, on receipt of your telegrams to each.

I have, to-day, made shipment in addition to one made on the 2d inst. Since my last report to you, I have advices of two carloads, on the way from Chicago. Hope to be able to keep them supplied.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. N. SHIPMAN,
Agent U. S. San. Com.

VICKSBURG, *March* 30, 1865.

MR. C. N. SHIPMAN:

DEAR SIR—I have just received the supplies invoiced to us on the 24th inst. All right! Many thanks. I can assure you the goods are needed, and more, too. I doubt whether there has been a more distressed looking set of men since the war began, than those now coming in from Andersonville. Many are dying on the way, and others are just able to get into what they call "God's country" to die. Six were buried at Black River, last evening, and two more died on the cars, coming in from there. Out of a squad of a hundred and twenty-five that reached Black River yesterday morning, almost every man is suffering from scurvy. About five hundred came in from Black River this morning, making about forty-five hundred in all. Several thousand more are coming, so that there is no danger of our getting too many sanitary stores on hand here. I hope I shall get the goods invoiced on the 25th instant, soon. We need the crackers. Vegetables are needed very much.

The hospital boat, R. C. Wood, is here loading with sick for Northern hospitals. I will write again soon.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. BROWN.

From the Sanitary Reporter, March 15.

SUPPLIES.

The accompanying papers from some of the military and medical authorities, will show how eager the call for vegetables is in the Army of the Cumberland. The Commission has already sent forward large supplies of potatoes, kraut and pickles, and will continue to send all it can obtain from the contributions of auxiliary societies and by direct purchase. The branches at the West will, no doubt, respond generously to the appeal made to them.

So many new recruits are going to the army, that the hospitals are beginning to fill up again, and all sorts of supplies will be most acceptable. Word comes from the principal distributing depots, that the wants of the soldiers are large and pressing, and that the Commission must keep up a largely increased stock of articles to correspond to the increasing numbers of troops.

Let there be good preparation for the spring campaign, and *let what is to be done, be done at once.*

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., *Feb.* 28, 1865.

SIR—It is represented that the troops of the cavalry corps, stationed at and near Eastport, Miss., are in need of vegetables and sanitary supplies of that kind. Such

as were sent some time since were taken by Major General A. J. Smith's command, *en route* to New Orleans. Will you please see that supplies of the kind needed are sent as soon as possible?

Very resp'y, your obd't servant,

GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. Army Medical Director.

Judge Root, Agent U. S. S. C., Nashville, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. MISS., GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *Feb.* 16, 1865.

Special Orders No. 31.

EXTRACT.

Major Lusk, 10th Mo. cavalry, is hereby authorized to proceed to Louisville, Ky., on duty connected with the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation on chartered transports.

On completion of his business he will return without delay to his command.

By command of Brevet Major General Wilson. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. MISS., GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., *Feb.* 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR—The bearer hereof is Major Lusk, of this corps, whom I desire to introduce to you. Major General Wilson has directed Major Lusk to proceed to Louisville for the purpose of procuring sanitary supplies of an anti-scorbutic character. The articles most required are potatoes, kraut and pickles; clothing and stimulants we do not need.

The number of troops in this region is about ——. If you can consistently give us a liberal supply of the articles mentioned, I believe much sickness will be prevented thereby.

I am, sir, very resp'y, your obd't serv't,

F. SALTER,
Surgeon U. S. V., and M. D. Cav. Corps, M. D. M.

Dr. Newberry, U. S. S. C., Louisville, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 1, 1865.

SIR—There are —— troops in and about Chattanooga, and in and about Knoxville, who are requiring sanitary supplies—*vegetables.* Can you make it convenient to furnish the same?

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director.

Judge Root, Agent U. S. S. C., Nashville, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, WATERLOO, ALA., *Feb.* 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I am compelled by the actual need of vegetables in this command, to ask you to send us a quantity of potatoes and onions, if you have the supply on hand. Our cavalry numbers in the neighborhood of —— men, that can be reached by sending a boat to Eastport. Our division numbers ——. If you could not ship for the whole corps, please ship what you can for this division, and I will see to their distribution. We are much in want of vegetable food, and while the command is lying in camp is the time to prepare our men for active operations, and good health is what is most needed.

Please ship to George E. Sloat, Surgeon in Chief 1st Division Cavalry Corps, Military Division, Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

GEORGE E. SLOAT,
Surgeon in Chief 1st Division.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, Sec. S. C., Louisville, Ky.

From Sanitary Reporter, March 15.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

In looking over the Sanitary work in these departments for the past four months, though there have been no demands for the exigencies of great battles as in other departments, and therefore there is nothing to attract the public eye, nothing to create the intense interest which always concentrates about large numbers of wounded men; still to those who examine the real demands to be supplied, in order to *prevent* disease, to keep up the efficiency of the army, and to add to the comfort of the soldiers, the work assumes a magnitude and an importance which can hardly be estimated.

The field embraces the whole of the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans, and the State of Arkansas, with all of the "homes" or "lodges" for soldiers, the hospitals, garrisons, camps, and troops in the field, and all the Naval vessels of the Mississippi, White, and Arkansas rivers.

There are in the department, including Cairo, but eight paid agents of the Commission, viz: One Inspector, two Superintendents of homes or lodges, one Hospital Visitor, and four General Relief Agents; at each station there are more or less detailed soldiers to assist in the work.

During the year ending Dec. 31st, 1864,

the issues from this depot, Memphis, alone amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the value being estimated at the wholesale cost in northern markets. This does not include the thousands of little articles contributed by individuals for the comfort of the soldiers, and which, though it is impossible to estimate their value in money, add much to the real value of the work.

During the last four months the work has been more than in any of the four months of the year preceding, though at present the cash value cannot be estimated. From causes beyond the control of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the interior Posts of Arkansas, such as Duvall's Bluff, Brownsville, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith, have not received the attention which was demanded; but since Nov. 1, 1864, all these Posts, hospitals, garrisons, and camps have been supplied with vegetables, both fresh and pickled, clothing and hospital supplies as the means of the Commission would warrant, and it is most gratifying to know that now there is little real suffering for the want of anything the Commission can furnish.

The hospitals in this city, Vicksburg, Natchez, Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Brownsville, and Fort Smith are kept supplied, as far as transportation can be had. Every naval vessel in the river receives a generous supply. Thousands of troops *in transitu* call at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other points, and get clothing, vegetables dried fruit, concentrated milk, stimulants, &c.

Within the past few months the whole field has been thoroughly explored and every hospital and garrison visited, and the exact wants of each are shown. The Inspector of the department is kept advised of the average number of troops at each station, both in the garrisons and hospitals, so that he can draw orders on the Commission for what is wanted; and now, a trusted and long-tried agent of the Commission, D. B. Carpenter, has gone with supplies with the army operating in the extreme South. The friends of the Commission may rest assured that, so far as their agents have the means at their disposal, no want shall go unsupplied; and it is thankfully acknowledged that the supplies on hand have often been greater than transportation could be had for; still, it is but just to say, that without one exception, the army Quartermasters have always afforded all the facilities in their power, and but one military commander has ever given the Commission the "cold shoulder." With this one exception the commanders have acknowledged the great good done by the Commission, and to Major-Generals Washburn, Steel, Hurlburt, and Buford, the Commission is deeply indebted for kindness known.

The opening of the Spring campaign admonishes us that we have a great work to do the present season; but we rejoice to feel that we can rely with confidence on *the people of the North*. The army is theirs, the work is theirs, and their whole heart is in it. Letters of cheer are constantly coming from Boston, from Buffalo, from Milwaukee, extreme points of our great country—the East calls to the West, asking, "What do you need?" One noble woman who has from the first been one of the most constant and indefatigable workers, and who has traveled from one end of the land to the other, writes, "How can we spend our money to the best advantage?" The least we can do is to tell them where these benefactions go, and assure them of the good accomplished.

BENJ. WOODWARD,
Supt. Dep't.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER ECLIPSE.

PADUCAH, Ky., *Feb.* 8.

Eds. Gazette:—The undersigned having received invaluable assistance from the agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at this place, during the time that the unfortunate sufferers from the explosion of the steamer Eclipse were on our hands, would respectfully, through the medium of your paper, desire to return thanks to the said Commission and its agents, Messrs. E. D. Way, L. Owen, D. C. Petty, and T. E. Horton. These gentlemen labored with unremitting ardor from early morning to late at night, in cooking and distributing coffee, soups, &c., to the sick, and furnishing the surgeons with rags, bandages, towels, and such other necessaries in the shape of dressings as we required. Twenty minutes after the boat temporarily used as a hospital steamer arrived at our wharf, they were on board with their cauldron of boiling coffee and rich soup, ready to distribute it to the men, many of whom had not tasted food since the night before. Indiana owes these gentlemen a debt of gratitude for the exemplary way in which they acquitted themselves of their stewardship.

Requesting insertion for this, in order to show our appreciation of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY W. DAVIS,
Surgeon U. S. Vols., and Medical Director, Dist. of Western Kentucky.

SOL. B. WOLFF,
Surgeon 181st Ohio Vols., Post Surgeon.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *March* 24, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY :
Sec'ry Western Department U. S. San. Com.

DEAR SIR :—As I have already notified you by letter and telegram, I left Chattanooga yesterday morning for a brief visit to this post. This seemed to be imperatively demanded from the fact that after starting two car loads of stores for Knoxville, I learned by letter from Mr. Gardner, Agent in charge here, that he had gone on to the front with Gen. Gillam's command, to make out lists of casualties, if an engagement should occur. He left a young man, William Lupendon, of Co. B, 103d O. V. I., in charge of the rooms, who was fully qualified for the work with the small supply of stores on hand; but it was evident that an authorized agent should be at the post to give directions in regard to the goods just shipped.

On reaching Knoxville, I found William also gone. Receiving notice of the shipment, he made preparations to receive it, and worked all day on the 22d to get the stores to the rooms. He labored hard, and too hard, but seemed well, and made no complaint. On the morning of the 23d, not appearing at breakfast, search was made for him, and he was found at his room on his cot insensible, in a moribund condition, and died in about thirty minutes after he was found. Dr. Curtiss, Medical Director, and other surgeons made every effort to save him, but without avail. They will report, after examination, on the cause of his death, which is yet uncertain.

I find by a letter from his mother, left upon his table, that he lived at Cleveland, Ohio; that his pay was carefully saved and deposited in bank to enable him to get an education when the time of his enlistment had expired. A well worn Greek Grammar and many other evidences of his studious habits are to be found on his table. I was not personally acquainted with him, but the surgeons and all who have met him at the rooms, speak in the highest terms of his noble and manly character.

Under the circumstances, though needed at Chattanooga, I shall feel compelled to remain here until Mr. Gardner returns, or the help from Louisville, for which I have telegraphed, is received.

This post has largely increased in importance. A large army is pushing its way Eastward, and a large supply of stores and at least three first class men are needed at once; one to stay here, receive stores, issue here and ship to the front; one to remain in the field, visiting the different commands, ascertaining their wants, and reporting to the office here; the third to pass backwards and forwards upon the railroad, taking charge of shipments, and, perhaps, keeping up a depot at the terminal station.

Although particularly interested in the post of Chattanooga, as it is specially under my charge, I feel constrained to report that this depot needs, and probably for some time will need, a larger supply of sanitary stores than that. It seems to me, also, that it is of more importance than ever before, that there should be some one man in the field, who can frequently visit all the posts from Louisville to Knoxville, and then to the East of Knoxville and to the South of Chattanooga, and report upon the comparative wants of each. I can see no other way in which an impartial distribution of the gifts of the people can be made.

The benefit which the armies in this department have received from the Commission through the special efforts which have been made from time to time to furnish vegetables in large quantities, so that they could be distributed to all, whether sick or well, can never be over-estimated; and at no time has there been, as I am well persuaded, more reason for such an effort than now. The army has had an unusually active winter campaign. The country through which it has moved and is likely to move, is stripped of supplies, detached and convalescent men have been gathered up from all quarters and sent to their commands. Large numbers of new troops unaccustomed to the hardships and privations of army life, have just taken the field. For a long time no antiscorbutics, or no adequate supply of them have been distributed, and cases of scurvy are by no means rare. I fear that the cheering prospect of an early peace is diminishing the zeal of the army of work-

ers at home, but hope it will rather increase their zeal. We may be disappointed in these hopes, but if fortunately we are not, I trust that the soldiers in the field will have occasion to feel that their friends at home have remembered and loved them unto the end, and that the last campaign will witness such an overflowing supply of sanitary stores as will demonstrate that the army and the people are one.

We have to-day made a large issue of stores to the Asylum Hospital, and I have been able to visit with Dr. Mencham, the Surgeon in charge, several of the wards, the kitchens, dining rooms, bakery, commissary rooms, &c. It has, in round numbers, —— patients, mostly in tents, who are evidently doing well, look cheerful, and are well provided for. The arrangements and condition of the hospital are excellent. The highest possible meed of praise is certainly due to the Surgeon in charge and to Dr. Curtiss, the Medical Director of the post, for their successful efforts in providing for the comfort of their sick. They have been left, with an inadequate medical force, to rely almost entirely on their own resources in providing for the sick. At this distant post, with communication frequently interrupted, the commissary and the Commission have been able to furnish but a meagre and fitful supply of hospital stores. Almost their sole reliance has been upon the country, and they have scoured it far and near for articles of diet. Apples, green and dried; potatoes, butter, milk, eggs (from 80 to 100 dozen a day), chickens, &c., have been thus obtained, not, perhaps, in as large quantities as have been needed, but in quantities as large as are often obtained for hospitals of the same capacity in the most favored locations. But the supply from this source cannot be kept up. The potatoes obtained are of an inferior quality, and it would be very ungenerous as well as unjust to practically say to those gentlemen, you are so faithful and energetic that you do not need our help.

This hospital has received the patients from the others which have been successively broken up, but there is a demand for more room, and another large hospital is to be immediately opened. For both of these and for the front, I cannot make too urgent an appeal, asking you, however, not to forget Chattanooga while sending bountiful supplies here. Yours very truly,

M. C. Read,
Agent at Chattanooga.

THE FAR WEST.

Leavenworth, Kansas, *April* 1, 1865.

Dr. J. S. Newberry,
Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission West. Dep't.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of receipts and disbursements for the month of March, and beg leave to call your attention to the remarks* made thereon. From the large number of hospitals depending on this post, and their great distance, you will see that it is impossible for me to make personal visits to them all. I enclose a letter from Andrew J. Willey, Surgeon in charge of Post Hospital at Cottonwood Springs, Nebraska Territory, which is but a sample of many I receive from those distant posts. I am often unable to fill requisitions for want of transportation. Frequently, when it is offered, my assortment is so broken that I am unable to send the articles most needed. My supply of clothing is sufficient for the present, but I greatly need antiscrobutics and dietary articles.

My health has been bad for the past month, and I respectfully request leave of absence for thirty days, to recuperate.

Respectfully, your ob't ser't,
J. R. Brown.

* The following is a list of hospitals depending upon this post for sanitary supplies:—Lawrence, Olathe, Salina, Mound City, Paola, Humbolt, Fort Riley, Fort Zarah, Omaba, Dacotah, Cottonwood, Columbus, Fort Kearney, Plumb Creek, Junction Station, Fort Rankin, Denver City, Fort Scott, and Fort Leavenworth, with an aggregate of —— sick, as shown by last week's report to Medical Director Davis.

Up to this time all the transportation has been used in carrying supplies to the army, and several requisitions made upon me for sanitary supplies have not been filled. The Medical Director says that very soon transportation will be furnished for all supplies that I can send to these extreme western points, and that the necessary comfort for the sick can be procured in no other way.

As soon as transportation is furnished, my assortment of stores will be inadequate to the demand. You will see by the report the articles that I am most in need of.

I am also in receipt of a requisition from Salt Lake City for antiscrobutics, &c., which I would like to fill if they could be furnished in a compact form, and by the middle of May.

AID TO VICTIMS OF SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *April* 2, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.
Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission.

I arrived here late last night, and find that our stores have not reached here any too soon. There are now in camp four miles from here about 4,000 prisoners, and more are coming in every day. Those who came in first were from Cahawba, and were in much better condition than those now coming in, who are from Andersonville. The latter are in a very feeble and distressing condition, every train containing more or less who have died upon the road. Yesterday an ambulance came in which started from Jackson with four sick men, and when it arrived they were all dead. Large trains of ambulances are running between Black River and Jackson, bringing those who are too feeble to walk. The city hospitals are being emptied to make room for them, and every thing is being done that can be done, but still many will die, for the succour has come too late.

It is expected that between ten and fifteen thousand men will be brought here, and they will be several weeks coming in. They are neither exchanged nor paroled, but are still under the control of a rebel officer, (Col. Henderson, I believe), who is at the camp.

I visited Gen. Morgan L. Smith this morning, and he promised me every facility and assistance, placing laborers, teams and a guard at my disposal. The supplies which I have will last for some days, but will need large additions, especially of kraut and onions if they can be procured. I would also urge that a large quantity of tobacco be sent, as it will be most gratefully received. The men have not been, and cannot be paid. They are greedy, ravenous for tobacco; and, famished as they are, are willing to trade a part of their rations for it. Several hundred pounds have already been donated by the citizens, but it hardly gave them a day's supply. I think no better expenditure could be made than to purchase three or four thousand pounds of tobacco, both chewing and smoking, and a few boxes of clay pipes. The camp is in the midst of a cane country, where plenty of stems can be procured. Mr. Brown tells me there is also a great call for suspenders. None are furnished by Government, and in their weak and emaciated condition the men cannot bear to have their pants buckled tightly about them.

I learn also that there is great need of a feeding station at Black River crossing, and shall make an effort to start one there to-morrow, as we have all the necessary appliances. Mr. Johnson is an experienced hand at that business, and will be just the man to take charge of it. I do not think we shall need any more clothing, unless it be socks, of which we have very few. Col. Noble, of the 17th Connecticut, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he stated that there were men on their way here who have not had a shirt on their backs for more than twelve months. Their only article of clothing is a piece of blanket tied about the loins, and their bodies are so dried and blackened by smoke that you cannot tell whether they were originally white or black.

I have not yet been to the camp, but shall go with a supply of stores to-morrow morning, and will keep you informed of anything I may see.

Hoping soon to hear from you in the way of a supply of kraut, onions, tobacco, &c., I remain, Very respectfully,

H. TONE.

P. S.—I find there is a great scarcity of *towels* here, and they are badly needed.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION AT CITY POINT, VA.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1865.

To the Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

GENTLEMEN:—The eventful week in the experience of the armies of the Potomac and James has found the Commission prepared to do its proper work with those armies.

On the 4th inst. the schooner *Baltimore* reached City Point with an assorted cargo of supplies, and another left New York on the 3d inst. As a measure of precaution, I have ordered another consignment of stores, similar to the last sent from New York. From City Point but one application for supplies has been received, and that but for two articles, bandages and arm-slings. The Journal of the 3d inst. states our losses in Sunday's fight to be comparatively slight. The wagons of the Commision with the Twenty-fifth Corps, accompanied it into Richmond; one of the Ninth Corps wagons entered Petersburg on the 3d with the hospital train of the 2d Division, and our agents under J. Warner Johnson, with wagons and stores, are with the moving column in pursuit of Lee.

There has been no call for additional assistance. Not less than fifty well qualified persons, selected with care for this work, await a call to the field.

It is believed that City Point will remain a base of supplies to the armies, and that the depot hospitals will be maintained there.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Harris, written yesterday, which says: "The demand on us for stores has been large, but with the ample stock on hand we have been able to meet all necessities."

Dr. McDonald accompanied the President's party to Richmond on the 4th inst., by boat to Varina, thence by horse.

The number of persons in the service of the Commission with the armies operating against Richmond was on April 1,100, and has not yet been materially increased.

The accompanying list of articles sent to City Point since Feb. 1, will indicate the character of the provision made for the present emergency.

Very respectfully,

J. Foster Jenkins,
General Secretary.

Blankets	1100	Ink, bottles	3608
Candles, lbs	1400	Writing-paper, reams	510
Cushions	2000	Ale, bottles	1832
Dippers	236	Dried apples, bbls	35
Head-rests	100	Blackberry cord'l, bots	1632
Knives and forks, doz.	120	Canned meat, lbs	6336
Pails	360	Condensed egg, lbs	200
Lanterns	120	Cond'sed lemonade, pgs	2280
Pillows	800	Small dried fruit, lbs.	1000
Pipes, boxes	39	Chocolate, lbs	2900
Quilts	500	Ground coffee, bbls	2
Towels	24000	Condensed milk, lbs	9600
Tin cups	6000	Crackers, bbls	350
Tin plates, gross	21	Corn starch, lbs	4400
Spoons, doz	360	Jamaica ginger, bots	14400
Drawers, cotton, pairs	2000	Farina, lbs	5950
Drawers, woolen, pairs	18000	Lemons, boxes	25
Handkerchiefs	22000	Malzena, lbs	2000
Mittens, pairs	14200	Pickles, kegs	75
Shirts, cotton, hospital	2684	Sugar, white, bbls	25
Shirts, woolen	19000	Spices, lbs	125
Slippers, pairs	30000	Tea, chests	5
Socks, woolen, pairs	22000	Canned tomatoes, lbs.	24240
Suspenders, pairs	1800	Tobacco, lbs	5160
Yarn, lbs	95	Bay rum, bottles	672
Cologne, bottles	120	Books, spelling, vols	3000
Crutches, pairs	3000	Reading matter, boxes	25
Games	1000	Penholders, doz	660
Sponges, lbs	300	Thread, lbs	155
Pin-cushions, needle-books, &c	16925	Needles, papers	2500
Soap, boxes	72	Pins, papers	1200
Envelopes	275000	Pencils, doz	3720
		Pens, doz	2400

Bed-pans, combs, knives and forks, corn meal, jelly and preserves, mustard, sago, salt, tapioca, gin, buttons, lint, old linen, &c.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It is meet that we add our humble testimony to the worth of our late Chief Magistrate.

Among the earliest acts of his administration, was to approve with his signature, as with his heart and influence, the U. S. Sanitary Commission. The Constitutional Commander of the Army of the United States, he was nevertheless its friend; and as he called the people to arms in the spring of '61, and felt the inadequacy of the Government to meet all the wants of the soldiers, and remembered his own, and the peoples' inexperience in war, he was glad to give his moral and official support to an agency that promised so much good to the country. Among the *last* acts of his life was to visit the hospitals of City Point, and it is perhaps the most pleasing reminiscence of their hospital life, that our soldiers can recall the circumstances of his late visit.

The convalescents from the wards were ranged in files along the streets of the camp, and he passed from man to man, saluting each one with a friendly hand-shaking, and giving to many, kindly words of cheer and sympathy. But he did not forget those who, unable to leave their beds, could not enjoy the pleasure of receiving him publicly, and retiring from the crowd, he passed through all the wards, stopping at bed after bed, till every man had touched his hand, and the whole five thousand of the camp had been treated with his friendly salutation.

Imagine the gloom that fell upon these men on hearing the news of his terrible death. Every heart seemed touched not only with a solemn sadness, but a silent grief rested upon all. As we strolled away from the camp into the country, a soldier, sitting alone, with drooping head, beside a little stream, was, with apparent listlessness whittling a stick, as we stopped in front of him and arrested his attention by an ordinary remark. He looked up solemnly and said, "Bad news, sir—bad news! I was thinking, sir, that I never knew before how much I loved our President. I loved him, sir; the army loved him, and may God forgive the fiend who mur-

dered him." Such is doubtless the sentiment of the whole army.

Among the contrabands too, who gather in from the plantations and villages to Richmond and other places, there is apparently a deep and impressive solemnity at the mention of his name. Two old people of this neglected class were standing together in Richmond the other day, when the news of the assassination came in, and one was heard to use his name to the other thus:—"Did you know that President Lincoln was dead?" when the answer came quickly, "Oh, yes, but don't call him President, call him *Father*—he was Father Lincoln."

In the annals of American history no man has received a larger share of public confidence and affection, and it being the first time that an assassin has so convulsed the nation by the most diabolical deed in modern history, it is the saddest period that we have ever known. President Lincoln's great heart, full of tenderness and forgiveness, was what endeared him to the people. Politicians differed as to his administration. Statesmen may have sometimes doubted his wisdom. Extremists may have condemned him; but his honest, upright devotion to duty, his sympathy with the sick and suffering, his broad philanthropy towards all, gave him a place with the common people, and endeared him to the whole nation. For his qualities as a man, for his integrity as a ruler, for his benevolence as the Great Emancipator, his name and his memory will be honored by the lovers of right and freedom in all the world.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. Binney, Jr., on behalf of the committee appointed on the 18th instant, to report a plan of action to be taken by the Commission in expressing its sense upon the occasion of the death of the President of the United States, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Board:

The infamous and cruel hand of a conspirator and assassin has stricken down the beloved and honored head of the nation.

The members of the United States Sanitary Commission desire to relieve their own hearts in adding their tribute to that of the whole people to the memory of the man and the Chief Magistrate whom we have lost.

If it be possible for us to love and honor Abraham Lincoln, more than we did when living, we do so now.

We lose him when we need, more than ever, his wise head and true heart. Our loss is one which we cannot adequately measure, and our grief such as we feel unable to express.

The nation mourns as it has never mourned since the death of Washington, and the Inaugural of our twice-chosen President, of which the echoes still linger on our ears, becomes a second Farewell Address, which will hold its place forever with the first in the hearts of the American people.

In common with various associations of our fellow-citizens, the Sanitary Commission mourns a true friend and faithful protector. His sagacity at once adopted the scheme of the Commission when it was first planned, and he gave it his official approval—an act of inestimable value to us, and, as we think, of the greatest benefit to the country. His protection and countenance were continued to the close of his life, and his personal visit to the great Central Fair held for the benefit of the Commission in Philadelphia in June last is but one instance of his deep interest in its success.

Desiring to record an expression of our respect, affection, and gratitude for our friend, protector, and benefactor, we adopt the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the United States Sanitary Commission honor, and will ever honor and cherish, the name of Abraham Lincoln, the nation's twice-chosen President, as that of a true and unselfish patriot, a wise and sagacious administrator of the Government, and a loving friend and protector of the people, whose simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, firmness of purpose, and undoubting faith in God, deserve and will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That the United States Sanitary Commission, called into existence under the official approval of President Lincoln at the outbreak of the Rebellion, to supplement the military power of the nation by organ-

izing the intelligence and sympathy of the country in its behalf, hereby records its deep gratitude for the approval and aid which he gave and continued to the hour of his death.

He encouraged the Commission in its first appeal "to the Loyal Women of America," and the following words which he then used will be recalled as the most valuable praise the Commission has ever received:

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

"A. LINCOLN."

This great and good President has now passed beyond the reach of our praise, but we give thanks to God for the good example of one who, in his high office, never forgot the sick and suffering soldier of the Union, and we rejoice that he was permitted to see the dawn of the nation's triumphs before he was called to his reward. Our earnest prayer and hope will be that his mantle may have fallen upon his successor.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, the *Sanitary Reporter*, and the principal journals of the country.

VISIT OF THE COMMISSION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President and a delegation of the Board, consisting of the Treasurer, Mr. G. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., and C. J. Stille, Esq., by permission called on President Johnson at 4 P.M., April 20, and presented him the respects of the Board and their congratulations upon his accession to the office of the chief magistracy. They conveyed to him their condolence on the bereavement the country has sustained in the decease of the late lamented President, whose constant support and favor they had experienced during the whole of his administration, and asked the continuance of the Government's countenance of their labors under his presidency. The President avowed his deep sense of the usefulness of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and the obligations of the Government to it for its long and faithful services; expressed his readiness to do all in his power to advance and sustain its good work, and begged the delegation to convey to each and every member of the Board his gratitude for their good will toward himself and the administration, and his warm expression of sympathy for their important labors. After some general conversation, leaving the most favorable impressions of the seriousness, good sense and patriotic zeal of the President, the delegation withdrew with profound satisfaction at the interview.

THE BULLETIN—A MONTHLY.

At the late meeting of the Commission, held at Washington, it was resolved that the *Bulletin* and *Reporter* should be issued but once a month for the future. Though this action will deprive our friends of a visit every fortnight, of their welcome messengers of tidings from the field, the wisdom of the arrangement will be admitted.

THE CRISIS.

What will the Commission do now? Will it wind up its affairs, make a final report of its proceedings and disband, or continue its work?

These are questions which come to us almost every day, and while we cannot answer them decisively, we will offer a few thoughts which they suggest.

The Commission's work is the people's work. It commenced with the war for purposes connected with the war, and cannot cease legitimately till all those purposes shall be accomplished.

Its proper work is to supplement the Government in the care of soldiers. So long as there are soldiers who need care, and so long as the Government needs aid in its care of soldiers, there will be a demand upon the sympathy and support of the people; and so long as the sympathy and support of the people are pledged to this service, so long will they sustain the organization that has so faithfully represented them till this time.

The return of soldiers to the common relation of citizenship again, will of necessity occasion some irregularity.

What is a soldier? He is always under orders—always the subject of military law and discipline. What he eats, and drinks, and wears, come to him through requisitions, which are dictated, signed, endorsed, drawn, and distributed by others. What he does in the way of duty, is done by orders through generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants, till they reach him; and no matter what he may think, or how he may feel, he is bound to act in obedience to orders. This is among the highest characteristics of a good soldier.

In becoming a citizen he is released from the restraints of military rule. He eats, and drinks, and wears according to his choice, what he buys with his own money—and not what another buys and orders for him. He thinks for himself, acts for himself, and *is himself again.*

But he is disabled—blind, or deaf,—has lost arms or legs—has shot about his person, or is somehow maimed for life. He went into the battle a whole man, and has come out of it a disabled man. Government gives him a pension for life; but it is not equal to his support; and if it was, the American soldier is too independent and thrifty to be a lounger in the community, if there is any honest employment that he is capable of pursuing.

Will the Government furnish him employment? If not, the supplementary power,—the good will of the people, must.

Here is one question to be met. The Sanitary Commission has anticipated it by the establishment already of a Bureau of Employment.

If he is disabled so that he cannot work, will the Government give him a support?

If not, the supplementary power,—the good people, will. Here is another question to be met. The Sanitary Commission is considering it now.

Resolved, That the President and General Secretary be requested to prepare an address to the Branches and Aid Societies, stating in substance, that although there is reason to hope for the speedy termination of the present war, such termination, even if immediate, would leave much to be done for the relief of the national forces in garrisons, and before they could be safely disbanded and the men re-established in the pursuits of civil life; that such garrisons, as a general rule, require more aid from the Commission than forces in the field, because more readily accessible, and that said Societies should therefore, in the opinion of this Commission, not abandon their work, but continue the same, with additional activity, in view of the prospect that it may soon gradually cease to be necessary.

RESIGNATION OF DR. J. FOSTER JENKINS AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

Of Dr. Jenkins we need say no more than that his self-sacrificing industry in the service of the Commission, and his high qualities as a Christian gentleman, have won for him the regard of all his co-workers in the cause, whose good wishes will follow him into whatever field he may enter.

The following resolution is expressive of the feeling of the Commission. It was unanimously adopted at the late meeting in Washington:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, the General Secretary of the Commission, the Sanitary Commission desire to express their perfect appreciation of his personal worth, and of his integrity, truthfulness of character, and devotion to the interests of the Commission.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. John S. Blatchford was unanimously elected General Secretary.

From the Soldier's Journal.

WORKINGS OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION AT CAMP PAROLE, VA.

We have long desired to give a brief history of the workings of the Special Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at this post; but have been unable to get at the data until now, and, even now, are compelled to omit much of interest in order to make thearticle suitable to our limited space, as well as from the reason that no regular record of items not deemed important at the time has been kept. The present

agent, Miss Amy M. Bradley, has held the position of Special Relief Agent of this great Commission ever since the re-organization of Convalescent Camp, Dec. 17, 1862. During all this time she has given the utmost satisfaction to the various commanders of camp and hospital, and to the thousands of soldiers to whose wants it has been her daily and unceasing task to administer. Her labors here have been of the most extensive, and in many cases, the most complicated class; and a glance at the imperfect record which we are enabled to present will strike with surprise even those familiar with the grand system of the Commission which she represents, and others with incredulity that so much work could be accomplished by a single woman in a life-time, much less in a little over two years, as has been the case. These figures show more the result of the labor performed, than the amount of the labor itself. To properly show the latter we would have to give the number of letters written, the number of trips to Washington required, and many other items which none but the most practiced statistic compiler would think of. All this required labor, however; and the exertions must have been indeed indefatigable when we reflect that she never had a clerk or assistant, but did all the writing and traveling herself. Few have a correct idea of the amount of trouble and writing requisite to the prompt collection of a claim for back pay. Men generally, having any considerable amount of back pay due them, have been absent from their regiments from sickness or wounds, for a long time, and frequently are not properly accounted for on the rolls. All this time must be accounted for by obtaining certificates from commanders of companies and hospitals, which are carried personally to the proper departments, filed, and a certificate for the pay drawn. This is the ordinary routine of collecting back pay, and when erroneous charges of desertion are made, the task is much more difficult and laborious. The success with which our Sanitary agent has attended to such cases, is shown by the figures presented; and in that branch alone, is a conclusive argument in favor of the great utility and usefulness of the U. S. Sanitary Commisson. We do not know how many such agents represent the Commission, but if the labors of any of them equal those of the agent at this post, the good accomplished must be far beyond what even the warmest friends of the society believe. No society has ever approximated it in goodness and usefulness. It is the growth of the most gigantic war known to modern history, but the magnitude of its charities seem fully equal to the emergency which has called them forth. However, we must not now speak of the Sanitary Commission generally, but of one of its agents.

The following briefly shows the workings of the Special Relief Agent at this post, from the re-organization of the Convalescent Camp, Dec. 17, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1865, the time of the close of Rendezvous of Distribution.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Number of men received from Dec. 17, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863, 60,934

Number discharged from Dec. 17, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863, 8,778

Number assisted in settling their accounts (whose names, companies and regiments we find recorded in her books) from May 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, 1,830

Average amount of money collected on these cases, ($100 per man,) $183,000

[Prior to May 1, 1863, no record was kept of the number assisted, though very many of the feeblest ones were accompanied to Washington, and their accounts settled.]

Number of statements taken for arrears of pay from Oct. 19, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, 93

Amount of money collected on these cases, $7,185 50

The following is the amount of stores distributed among the soldiers of Convalescent Camp and Hospital (numbering 60,934 men) from Dec. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863:

Bed Ticks	79	Corn Starch, lbs.	109
Blankets	60	Corn Meal, lbs.	75
Brushes, Hair	54	Dried Fruit, lbs.	180
Combs	1,109	Farina, lbs.	109
Flannel, yds	4	Jellies and Preserves,	
Head Rests	8	jars	160
Mattresses	1	Lemons, boxes	4
Mosquitoe Nettings, prs	1	Oranges, boxes	½
Pillows	84	Pickles, gals.	14
Pillow Cases	337	Porter, bbls.	1
Quilts	165	Potatoes, bbls.	1
Sheets	190	Rum, bottles	9
Spittoons	12	Syrup, bottles	6
Towels	10,592	Tamarinds, gals.	6
Tin Cups	12	Tobacco, lbs.	½
Tin Basins	6	Vinegar, Raspberry,	
Thread, lbs.	16½	bottles	28
Coats	135	Wine Foreign, bottles.	12
Drawers	1,476	Wine Domestic, bottles	17
Eye Shades	159	Whisky, bottles	2
Handkerchiefs	11,171	Alcohol, bottles	1
Hats and Caps	6	Bay Rum, bottles	31
Mittens, prs.	875	Cologne, bottles	18
Neckties	107	Bandages, bbls.	1½
Pants	149	Books, vols.	137

Shirts	4,892	Crutches, prs	36
Slippers	705	Fans	200
Socks	1,950	Flannel Bandages	7
Suspenders, prs	6	Hops, bbls	¼
Vests	161	Magazines	675
Wrappers	24	Needles, papers	120
Apples Green, bbls	1	Old Linen, bbls	½
" Dried "	½	Pins, papers	12
Beef Stock, &c., lbs	16	Pin-cushions and Needle Books	470
Brandy, bottles	76	Reading Matter, boxes	1
Condensed Milk, lbs	6	Soap, cakes	40
Cocoa, lbs	18	Note Paper, reams	57½
Crackers, lbs	750	Pens and Holders	24
Envelopes	30,700		

The Sanitary Agent also established a hospital of her own upon her arrival at the camp, which then consisted of tents and huts, and continued it from Dec. 23, 1862, until April 1, 1863, by which time the barracks were completed, when the patients were removed to them.

The mention of the above hospital were not properly complete without publishing a *verbatim* copy of the letter of Surgeon Hunt, then Surgeon in charge, to the Chief Special Relief Agent at Washington:

CONVALESCENT CAMP, VA.,
June 1, 1863.

To MR. FRED. N. KNAPP,
Special Relief Agent U. S Sanitary Commission.

In reply to the suggestion that I would state my opinion of the services rendered in this camp by Miss Amy M. Bradley, of your Commission, I take pleasure in saying that since I reported for duty here in January last, Miss Bradley has been actively and unobtrusively useful. As a matter of *negative* merit, she has never interfered with duties belonging to others. *Positively*, she has been of great service in at first maintaining a neat and comfortable tent hospital; and since the erection of the permanent hospital, in caring for the interests of discharged soldiers, many of whom would have been subjected to serious hardships on leaving this camp, had it not been for her business tact and judicious friendly care. In various other ways she has been of great use to the soldiers, and I shall be gratified to have her remain in her present position.

SANFORD B. HUNT,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

Approved, SAM'L MCKELVY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Number of men received from Feb. 8, 1864, to Feb. 8, 1865, 108,238

Number of men received at Augur Hospital, 9,322

Among these were distributed the following articles by the Sanitary Agent:

Bed Ticks	100	Corn Starch, lbs	74
Combs	4,184	Dried Fruit, lbs	10
Pillows	92	Farina, lbs	12
Pillow Cases	436	Jellies and Preserves, jars	85
Sheets	500	Lemons, boxes	1¾
Towels	9,631	Oranges, boxes	3¾
Thread, lbs	59	Tobacco, lbs	20
*Coats	303	Tomatoes, lbs	72
Drawers	486	Wine Domestic, bots	45
Handkerchiefs	13,171	Whisky, bottles	30
Hats and Caps	36	Bay Rum, bottles	42
Mittens	3,760	Cologne, bottles	30
Pants	272	Bandages, bbls	1¾
Shirts	1,170	Books, vols	13
Suspenders, prs	24	Needles, papers	390
Shoes, prs	96	Pins, papers	24
Slippers, prs	300	Old Linen, bbls	3
Socks, prs	1,373	Pin-cushions and Needle Books	1,600
Vests	203	Soap, cakes	76
Wrappers	36	Tracts	500
Apples Dried, bbls	½	Envelopes	22,300
Brandy, bottles	31	Note Paper, reams	84½
Brandy Bl'kb'ry, bots	66	Pencils	1,804
Canned Meats, lbs	174	Pen Holders	294
Canned Fruit, lbs	81	Pens	912
Canned Vegetables, lbs	60		
Crackers, lbs	60		

* The coats, pants, vests, shoes, hats, caps, drawers, shirts and socks were mostly distributed amongst the men in Deserter's Division of the Rendezvous, who had no opportunity of drawing these articles from government.

Number of statements taken for arrears of pay, ending Dec. 31, 1864, 131

Amount collected, $11,039 13

[During the months of January and February, 1864, the agent was confined to her bed by a serious illness, and no work was done other than distributing clothing by an orderly detailed for that purpose. During these two months 750 men were discharged the service, and were sent in ambulances to the Sanitary Lodge, 389 H street, Washington, where they were assisted by Mr. W. K. Neal, of the Commission, in settling their accounts.]

No. of statements taken for arrears of pay for the months of January and February, 1865, 86

Amount collected, $8,677 43

Amount of monies received from soldiers and delivered to J. B. Abbott, Chief Ass't Special Relief Dep't, to be forwarded to their friends, during the two years ending Dec. 31, 1864, $4,146 50

Amounts received and fowarded during the months of January and February, 1865, $779 00

The plan and system of her work was organized under ten heads, which she has persistently followed from the commencement of her labor to the present time. They are as follows:

1. Distributing clothing among the needy.

2. Procuring dainties for the sick, and administering to their comfort by furnishing gruel, stimulants, etc.

3. Accompanying discharged soldiers to Washington, and assisting them in obtaining their pay, etc.

4. Distributing note paper and envelopes, and writing letters for the sick in hospital.

5. Receiving and forwarding money for soldiers to their friends at home. This done by draft without cost to the soldier.

6. Answering letters of Inquiry to Hospital Directory.

7. Obtaining certificates for arrears of pay for soldiers, and getting erroneous charges of desertion removed.

8. Distributing reading matter, such as newspapers and periodicals throughout the camp.

9. Telegraphing to the friends of soldiers very ill in hospital.

10. Furnishing meals to feeble soldiers in barracks, who could not eat the food prepared for stronger ones.

During the summer of 1864, the agent had charge of the low diet of Augur Hospital, and much of her attention was given to the sick. In September she received a furlough, and visited her home in Maine, being the only respite she has had from her labors for three years.

The above, as we have already stated, briefly show the work done by a *single agent* of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. They seem like mere dry facts and statistics; but they will live as long as goodness and industry are honored, and will always form a bright record to a life that has been given almost wholly to the benefit of the soldier.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER BY DR J. FOSTER JENKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

JAMES RIVER, *April* 10, 1865.

To the Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN—I am on my return to Washington, from a visit to City Point. I reached that station at 1 P.M. yesterday, and have given our work thence westerly, as thorough scrutiny as could be accomplished by interrogation of our officers and others possessing opportunities of observing it. You will be glad to hear that our supplies are, and have been, abundant from the beginning of the late active movements. No embarrassment has been felt from this cause. There is, of essential articles, a good supply now on hand, and the goods about to arrive will make the stock complete probably for all this month.

The number of our agents is ample. Their better organization than ever before, the improved degree of preparation of the Medical Department, and the comparatively moderate number of wounded in the recent engagements, render the present force sufficient to do what falls to our hands to do. I saw the surgeon in charge of the Depot Hospitals, near City Point yesterday, and spent an hour with him. His resources seemed to be very large. He had despatched, the day before, the material for a hospital of 2,500 beds, to Burkesville, although there was a probability of finding not more than 1,000 patients, and with the hospital had sent up 26 surgeons, and was ready to repeat the consignment, if called upon. The hospital accommodation at City Point is 15,000 beds, and there are in hospital only 6,000. He seems to be a genuine friend of the Commission, and thinks that it is doing its work well. He accepts its services gratefully where they are necessary.

We have a storehouse at Richmond, in the same building with the Medical Purveyor, and are doing a solid work, though as usual not a showy one. The sick are all rebels. At Petersburg we also have a strong force for the necessity, which is not urgent. In the field we are strong, and Johnson at Burkesville asks that no more stores be sent until further call from him. The performance of our proper work at and about Richmond is successful and creditable. Mr. Knapp, who had gone with Dr. McDonald on Thursday to Richmond, returned last night, and is on the way with me now to Washington. He reports our work as having been very well done at Wilmington. He left there on the 4th inst.

We are just at Fortress Monroe, 4 P.M. I expect to be in Washington at 10 A.M. to-morrow—Tuesday.

Respectfully yours,

J. FOSTER JENKINS.

THE COMMISSIONS.

We clip the following from a Buffalo paper:

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—Mrs. Horatio Seymour has just received the following telegram from Dr. Jenkins, the

General Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

"WASHINGTON, *April* 7, 1865.

"Agents and supplies had been placed at the disposal of our Inspector at City Point, anticipating the movement of the armies. Our wagons entered Richmond and Petersburg with the hospital trains of our military forces. We have most ample supply of men and material at Richmond, City Point and Petersburg, and with the army in pursuit of Lee. These supplies are being constantly reinforced. Every report made to us indicates that our work is being fully and efficiently carried on.

"J. FOSTER JENKINS."

The above shows that the Sanitary Commission work is now so thoroughly systematized that it may almost be regarded as a part of our military organization. It must be highly gratifying to the generous people who made this Society the almoners of their bounty, to know that the work is done so well. The constant and regular offerings of the people have placed this Society upon so satisfactory a basis that it is now able to anticipate the wants of our soldiers. Continued generosity on the part of its patrons will enable it to maintain this desirable position, without the necessity of making any special appeal when an emergency arises.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The following dispatch was received yesterday. In response, the Branch of the Christian Commission in this city send to-day $3,000. Will not our churches and communities in the city and country respond nobly to this last appeal?

"PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3, 1865.

"REV. S. HUNT, SECRETARY:—The battle is raging—our delegates in the field—minute men starting by every train—Treasury empty. New York and Boston merchants moving to-day on 'Change. Will not yours do likewise? For how much may we draw on you? Telegraph immediately. Minutes are lives to-day.

"GEO. H. STUART, Chairman."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CITY POINT.

April 14, 1865.

The Sanitary Commission at City Point is still the Sanitary Commission. I find the agents at work with earnestness and devotion. The hospitals are not crowded, as they have sometimes been, but they are well kept and the men are cheerful. Our distributors are known every where, and treated with respect and consideration.

Besides many goods things that they have done in the ordinary line of their legitimate service, they have established schools for soldiers, which have been very successful. Many of our men have come into the service without the knowledge of letters, and others with but very limited knowledge. The Commission has been engaged in the work of instruction, and with the most satisfactory results. They have also furnished books for "the contraband schools," as they are called, which are connected with the contraband camp and are objects of unusual interest.

The work among refugees is also considerable. Last evening there were housed in "our old barge" several families of women and children who were seeking friends and freedom among Northern Unionists. Some of them were intelligent people, and excited much interest; others, equally deserving of sympathy and care, were not so well trained and educated, but as appreciative of attention and kindness.

At Petersburg and Richmond the work is under way. Homes are being established and much solid comfort afforded. Burkesville station is supplied by our train, and active agencies are established there.

The flag of the Commission waves where the flag of our country is, and where our soldiers are, there are our stores and agents.

It is to be hoped that our people will continue their organizations and their efforts. Troops are coming in from the North by the transport load, and tens of thousands of rebels, wounded and sick, are dependent and thrown upon the care of Government, and swelling the list of those who claim the benefactions of our people.

We go to Richmond to-morrow, and will write you from there. I hope to obtain a knowledge of its true situation, of which I will advise you. We shall also visit Petersburg and other important points along the line.

J. PARRISH

IN AID OF THE CHICAGO FAIR TO BE HELD MAY 30TH.

WOMEN'S PENN. BRANCH, *April* 17, 1865.

It has been suggested to the Philadelphia Committee in aid of the Chicago Fair, by one of the country auxiliary societies of this State, that these associates of the Sanitary Commission would be stimulated to aid the Fair if some slight premium were offered to encourage exertion.

We therefore propose to give to every society sending articles or money amounting to one hundred dollars ($100), the elegant bronze medal commemorative of the Chicago Fair, now being struck at the mint.

To the society in each county sending the largest contribution beyond the above sum, an American flag will be given in size and value proportionate to the amount contributed.

Boxes can be directed to the rooms of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, marked "For the Chicago Fair."

In all cases an invoice marked at the selling prices must accompany each package. All communications on the subject can be addressed to

MRS. THOMAS P. JAMES,
President,
Or 400 S. 9th street, Phila.
MISS ANNA P. STEVENSON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
1006 Clinton street.

PETROLEUM FOR THE SANITARY.

NEW YORK, *April* 8, 1865.

TO THE REV. DR. BELLOWS:
President of U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—For the purpose of answering the great number of inquiries made daily at our office, as to the "*modus operandi*" of obtaining Petroleum, we have thought it worth while to cause to be constructed a full sized working model of an oil well, with engine, derrick, tank, drills, and indeed all the accompaniments complete, a counterpart of which was contributed by our office to the National Celebration of March 6, and now on exhibition at No. 518 West 22nd street, near Tenth avenue, between the hours of one and four, P. M. To the majority of men the subject is of sufficient interest to render a visit, with their families, to the "Oil Well" profitable.

We have issued tickets of admission at 25 cents each, obtainable at our office, and beg your acceptance of the proceeds for the benefit of the "Sanitary Commission;" an association, that by its noble care of our sick and suffering soldiers, has earned the gratitude of every Union man.

Sincerely congratulating you upon our recent glorious victories,

We remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,
W. W. CLARKE & Co.

NEW YORK, *April* 12, 1865.

W. W. CLARKE & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I accept very gratefully on behalf of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, your humane and patriotic offer, to turn over to our treasury the proceeds of the exhibition of your model of an Oil Well and all its accompaniments, complete.

We have "struck ile" in a good many places without "boring" the public overmuch. The domain from which our oil has flowed, the national sympathy and gratitude, has not proved a very rocky soil, and our machinery has been comparatively cheap and simple. Yet the wells have thrown, if not "a hundred feet in height and 1,600 barrels daily," as high as the wounds and sorrows of our stricken soldiers, and sometimes at the rate of 1,600 boxes (a much more astonishing feat) per month.

They threw in one week 700 tons of stores into Fredericksburg, $70,000 of stores into Gettysburg in four weeks, and have thus far furnished the army and navy with about ten millions of dollars worth of extra comfort. They are throwing this minute into Richmond, City Point, Newbern, Wilmington, Goldsboro', the Shenandoah, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, and fifty other stations, whatever the knowledge and humanity of our medical corps ask from us, and there is no immediate prospect that the "Oil" will give out. We have not recently found it necessary to "bull" our stock, nor force it on the market. Sober purchasers seem to understand its value, and invest without noise.

Meanwhile we rejoice that Petroleum wishes to sanctify itself by pouring some percentage of its flow, into the wounds of our noble army of martyrs. It has made fortunes, lighted cottages and cities, cooked dinners and run steamships, lubricated mills and trains, contended with mining stocks, cotton and railroad shares in city roads, for the mastery on the exchange. It now offers itself as a medicine for army wounds and hospital gangrene. We shall be glad to try it. May your oil well go into immediate and most popular operation.

If all who have invested in Oil Stocks and expect to leave fortunes to their children, will only go and take their offspring just to see how those fortunes are *made*, I cannot doubt that your receipts and ours will be sufficient to reward your utmost expectations, and to meet our largest requirements.

With grateful respect,
I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT. CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF NINETEEN

PLACES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.
Baltimore. "The Home,".....	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	5	5	7	..	1	..	3	2	13	10	....	..	1	2	1	55	....	16
Boston. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	22	..	25	..	..	2	.....	.....	1	.....	..	841	1	657	3	....	..	.....	201	4	14	....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y. "Soldiers' Rest,".	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	1	4	..	.....	..	1	..	3	7	3		2	2	2	110	....	8
Camp Nelson, Ky. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	104	55	.....	..	288	..	.....	..	.....	183	.....	..	.....	.....	..	31	....	131
Cairo, Ill. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	664	73	171	20	22	2	21	3	25	80	34	1	174	10	4	108	8	31
Columbus, O. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	107	162	33	..	95	..	4	..	3	174	4	..	24	....	5	34	6	1,333
Detroit, Mich. "Soldiers' Home, "....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	7	2	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	417	.....	..	.....	.....	..	9	....	5
Jeffersonville, Ind. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	85	126	71	..	18	..	4	12	2	101	16	..	.....	.....	2	22	....	185
Louisville, Ky. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	350	2,959	18	2	804	..	2	1	1	1,227	175	..	228	....	3	138	2	2,860
Memphis, Tenn. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	6	..	.....	..	..	..	..	294	37	78	38	.....	..	.....	..	5	72	27	..	77	....	9	33	....	47
Nashville. "Soldiers' Home,"....	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1,168	910	86	22	231	..	3	2	6	689	77	..	301	....	8	115	9	1,519
New Orleans, La. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	62	76	48	3	41	6	13	9	22	12	26	..	44	....	5	49	....	19
Paducah, Ky. "Soldiers' Home,"....	1	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	163	74	67	1	76	..	.....	..	.....	32	3	..	67	....	..	.....	....	23
Portsmouth, Va. "Soldiers' Home,"....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	5	.....	.....	..	1	..	3	..	38	1	.....	..	.....	4	2	136	....	2
Washington, D. C. "The Home,".....	..	..	..	35	5	..	1	1	16	35	1	1	14	..	54	12	99	51	....	..	4	69	19	247	1	50
Lodge No. 4	..	..	8	49	9	..	..	..	4	27	10	..	18	..	68	11	107	60	5	..	3	28	17	225	....	71
Lodge No. 6.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	....	.....
Home for Soldiers' wives and mothers..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	4	3	.....	..	.....	..	6	9	5	3	.....	..	.....	3	10	19	....	6
Total.....	3	6	8	147	18	56	2	8	3,088	4,545	594	88	1,609	8	1,023	62	986	3,122	370	2	925	319	91	1,354	26	6,306

Soldiers' Lodge, Alexandria, Va. District of Columbia, 31: Michigan, 1: New York, 9: Pennsylvania, 107: Wisconsin, 2: U. S. Regulars, 2: Soldiers, 152: Relatives of Soldiers, 7. Whole number, 159. Lodgings, 344; Meals, 1,036. (Included in above totals.)

THE WORK OF NINETEEN HOMES.

The above table presents the statistics of the Special Relief work done in nineteen Homes, Lodges, or Rests of the United States Sanitary Commission, situated in sixteen different places, during the month of March.

The returns from the Homes at Annapolis and Cincinnati, the Lodge at Harrisburg, and Lodge No. 5 at Washington, have not been received at this office in time for insertion; so that the table does not fully set forth the work of the Commission in this direction.

36,577 soldiers, from thirty-four states, have been cared for free of charge; 266 relatives of soldiers, as a general rule nursing their sons or husbands sick in hospital, have found food and lodging; while 586 refugees, fleeing from their homes to escape the barbarity of their Southern friends, have found a home among strangers. The total number of persons entertained is 37,429. To these 38,144 nights lodgings and 149,801 meals have been given.

"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1865.

Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	TOTAL. Soldiers.	TOTAL. Relatives of Soldiers.	TOTAL. Refugees.	Whole number entertained.	Lodgings furnished.	Meals furnished.	Furloughed.	Discharged.	Under Orders.
34	6	11	..	2	....	8	3	4	1	4	.....	130	2	334	65	42	441	390	1,651	156	18	76
6	2	.....	..	4	3	..	1	61	17	206	.....	333	....	2,404	7	....	2,411	1,683	4,304	1,634	310	143
5	..	.....	..	2	....	..	3	8	..	14	11	....	....	201	....	1	202	260	849	131	72	.....
.....	..	13	..	..	....	..	.....	.....	..	12	22	....	485	1,324	8	114	1,446	1,542	4,235	36	15	1,273
14	..	56	..	..	....	7	1,397	15	7	41	.....	....	9	3,005	....	....	3,005	1,729	8,201	253	402	10
51	..	60	..	..	122	..	51	.....	..	.....	.....	....	....	2,270	....	....	2,270	2,270	5,884	1,474	349	.....
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	9	17	..	49	1	78	2	596	8	3	607	1,229	4,614	449	87	69
68	..	25	..	..	....	..	123	52	..	76	.....	39	....	1,036	....	....	1,036	148	3,356	426	122	396
744	..	637	..	..	....	..	370	235	..	134	1,622	60	2	12,581	....	35	12,616	6,975	40,343	716	330	11,594
1	..	21	..	1	....	..	290	1	..	2	3	....	....	1,042	3	8	1,053	977	3,124	168	164	695
224	..	1,233	..	..	....	..	575	761	..	....	.....	89	....	8,040	47	....	8,087	7,519	24,291	2,164	4,211	1,685
1	5	.....	36	12	....	..	47	.....	..	2	.....	....	134	674	....	....	674	4,015	16,137	44	356	274
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	53	24	1	....	8	1	12	606	....	....	606	1,200	5,823	.....	.....	.....
12	..	.....	..	3	....	..	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	207	7	51	265	504	1,481	33	18	156
173	3	5	..	10	19	..	34	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	959	....	....	959	3,599	8,397	558	189	212
188	10	3	..	23	4	15	27	.....	..	.....	.....	....	92	1,118	....	5	1,123	3,133	14,235	555	568	.....
.....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	.....	.....	..	25	3	....	....	28	....	260	288	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
32	2	1	..	2	....	..	4	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	.....	114	67	181	627	1,231	.....	.....	.....
1,660	28	2,065	36	59	148	30	2,989	1,180	26	565	1,670	730	738	36,577	266	586	37,429	38,144	149,801	8,797	7,211	16,583

It is not easy for the mind to realize all that is meant by these figures. Thirty-eight thousand men is a very respectable corps; many of the armies which have fought and won splendid battles, have not greatly exceeded this number. And it must be remembered that this relief has come to men who *needed it*—at the right time, in the right place, and in the right way.

RELATION OF SANITARY COMMISSION TO REBEL CIVILIANS.

Extract from minutes of Board, Washington, April 27, 1865.

Resolved, That the rendering of aid and the issuing of supplies to the inhabitants of rebel towns and cities when occupied by the National Army, is no part of the legitimate work of the Commission, and that such relief is to be extended only to loyal citizens, or to such as shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and then in cases of absolute necessity or for the preservation of life, during such short period as may elapse between the occupation of such town or city and the establishment of the Government system of supply, and only when such relief can be extended without prejudice to the National Army hospitals.

LIST OF SPECIAL RELIEF STATIONS.—We call the attention of Special Relief

Agents, to the new list of "Soldiers' Homes and Lodges," and "Special Relief Officers," page 1182, for the purpose of having them forward to this office notifications of such facts as will keep the list up to the times.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The eventful week in the experience of the armies of the James and the Potomac has found the Sanitary Commission prepared for its proper work. For a month past agents and supplies have been quietly but steadily accumulating at convenient points, in anticipation of the movement that has resulted so gloriously to our arms. The wagon trains of the Commission entered both Richmond and Petersburg in company with our victorious troops, and advices are received that the section of the army now in pursuit of Lee is fully attended by both relief agents and supplies. Over one hundred experienced and well trained men are now at work in this department; and when we consider that this organized band had its disposal on the 4th instant a supply of stores "sufficient to meet all necessary demands," and that such supply has been since increased by the arrival at City Point of two schooners loaded with the proper material, it will readily appear that the well earned reputation of the Sanitary Commission for timely preparation and efficiency in the field is being now fully justified.—*Washington Chronicle.*

ACCOUNT OF "LITTLE ACORN FAIR," YIELDING $4,000.

In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with some particulars of the Fair of "The Little Acorns," I proceed to do so as briefly as possible. The project was started "in aid of the Sanitary," by six little girls, all under eleven years of age. These children evinced so much energy and perseverance that their older friends became interested, and came to their aid with liberality and kindness. A few of the Cuban merchants in Havana and Matanzas responded handsomely to the appeal made to them for money, &c.

After two months of industry the children's Fair was held in the last week in June, and lasted three days. "The Little Acorns" were successful beyond their hopes, being able to feel that they had cleared $5,000 for the Sanitary, $1,000 of which was immediately paid over to the Ladies' Sanitary Committee of Portland, and $80 subsequently.

The residue of the amount raised by their efforts was retained by one of the ladies of the Advisory Committee, and by her distributed to other objects in the city. Hoping that these facts may be what you required,

I remain, very respectfully yours,

MARY NEAL SHERWOOD.

Portland, January, 1865.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

Rev. Andrew Cather, one of our agents, has just returned from visiting the Providence, New England, Troy, and New York Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately holding their annual sessions. At each one of them he was very kindly received, and his representations of the six principal departments of the Sanitary Commission's work were heard with marked attention. Each one of the Conferences passed resolutions commending the Commission to the liberality of the people, and expressing their purpose to co-operate with it in its noble efforts.

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PROTECTIVE

War Claim and Pension Agency

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office: No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

All the papers and correspondence required to procure Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, and Prize Money for discharged soldiers and sailors, and for the relatives of soldiers and sailors dying in the service of the United States, prepared and forwarded, and the proceeds of all claims, when collected, remitted to the parties entitled, *free of charge.*

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Apply in person or by letter, to
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35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., No. 18 West St., Boston, Mass.
U. S. San. Com., Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.
U. S. San. Com., State House, New Haven, Conn.
U. S. San. Com., 1307 Chestnut St., Philada.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. San. Com., 244 F St., Washington, D. C.
U. S. San. Com. Camp Distribution, Va.
U. S. San. Com., 46 Sharp St., Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.
U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., corner Vine and Sixth Sts., Cincinnati, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 95 Bank St., Cleveland, O.
U. S. San. Com., No. 66 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. San. Com., No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
U. S. San. Com., No. 59 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Penna.
U. S. San. Com., No. 32 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.
U. S. San. Com., Columbus, O.
U. S. San. Com., Fifth St., Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

F. N. KNAPP, Supt., Washington, D. C.
J. B. ABBOTT, Chief Assistant, Washington, D. C.

"SOLDIERS' HOMES" AND "LODGES."

[OBJECTS. Temporary aid and protection,—food, lodging, care, &c.,—for soldiers in transitu, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.]

Alexandria, Va. "ALEXANDRIA LODGE." Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Superintendent.

Annapolis, Md. "HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS." Mrs. Hopes Sayres, Matron.

Baltimore, Md. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 62 Conway Street. A. E. Hastings, Supt.
"SOLDIERS' LODGE." Opposite Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station. ——, Superintendent.

Boston, Mass. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 76 Kingston Street. Charles F. Mudge, Supt., near Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

Buffalo, N. Y. "SOLDIERS' REST." Exchange Street, opposite Central Railroad Depot. Mrs. H. Indevine, Matron.

Cairo, Ill. "SOLDIERS' HOME." C. N. Shipman, Superintendent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Cincinnati, O. SOLDIERS' HOME." Third Street. Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Cleveland, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Joseph Jerome, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." T. E. Botsford, Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 81 Jefferson Avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa. Near the Railroad Depot. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." W. H. Hadley, Supt.

Jeffersonville, Indiana. "SOLDIERS' HOME." New Market Street, near the Depot. E. T. Smith, Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." V. Scott, Superintendent.

Memphis, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Near landing, C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Nashville, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Captain I. Brayton, Superintendent.

New Orleans, La. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Corner Magazine and Julia Streets. Sumner Bullard, Superintendent.

New York City. "DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 45 Grove Street, near Blecker. ——, Superintendent.

Paducah, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." E. D. Way, Superintendent.

Portsmouth, Va. "SOLDIERS' HOME." John Alcooke, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C. "THE HOME." No. 374 North Capitol Street. J. B. Clark, Supt.
"HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS. No. 380 North Capitol Street. J. B. Clark, Supt.
"LODGE No. 4. No. 389 H Street. ——, Supt.
"LODGE No. 5." Maryland Avenue, near Washington & Alexandria R. R. Station. ——, Supt.
"LODGE No. 6." Foot of Sixth Street. Howard McPherran, Superintendent.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICES.

[OBJECTS.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To

supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

Alexandria, Va. Office in Soldiers' Lodge, Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Agent.

Annapolis, Md. Office of United States Sanitary Commission. Major F. C. Howes, Agent.

Baltimore, Md. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 46 South Sharpe Street. J. T. Pancoast, Agent.

Boston, Mass. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 76 Kingston Street.

Buffalo N. Y. Branch United States Sanitary Commission, Adams' Block, No. 209 Washington Street.

Cairo, Ill. Office in "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Agent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Ill. United States Sanitary Commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets.

Cleveland, Ohio. Branch United States Sanitary Commission

Detroit, Mich. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street.

Dubuque, Ia. United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. E. S. Morris, Agent.

Harrisburg, Pa. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Office in "Soldiers' Home," New Market Street, near railroad depot, E. T. Smith, Agent.

Knoxville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Sanitary Commission. J. R. Brown, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. United States Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street.

Memphis, Tenn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge," near landing. C. W. Christy, Agent.

Milwaukie, Wis. Mrs. Colt.

Nashville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission. E. Root, Agent.

New Orleans, La. Special Relief Office, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 96 Julia Street. O. C. Bullard, Agent.

New York City, N. Y. "Special Relief Office," Cooper Union, No. 10 Third Avenue. Mrs. W. P. Griffin, Chairman Special Relief Committee.

Paducah, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Agent.

Philadelphia, Pa. United States Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut Street, third story, back. Colonel Soest, Agent.

Portsmouth, Va. Office in "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Agent.

Vicksburg, Miss. United States Sanitary Commission. J. G. Brown.

Washington, D. C. "Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, between 13th and 14th Streets. J. B Abbott, Chief Assistant.

Wheeling, Va. United States Sanitary Commission.

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Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * *

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20. 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

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Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

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